REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An attempt is made in this research to review available literature on reservation system and Indian constitution with a view to examine the different formatted points and views adopted by the various thinkers and political scientists. However the relevant contribution is briefly present.

Silva and Hettihewage (2001) focus on poverty, social exclusion and the impact of selected legal measures against caste discrimination in South Asia. They analyze how the lowest caste is looked at in terms of how they are affected by their position in society and discuss the issues involved with the reservation system in trying to help the untouchables get out of poverty. Based on their analysis, they conclude that though the caste system primarily encompasses a value system applicable to ritual domain and social relations, it also determines the relative worth and level of dignity of human beings, affecting their overall position including their livelihood security, freedom, and adaptation to a modern market economy.

Rose (1967) discusses the effects of various sociological factors such as joint family, caste system and Hindu religious values on economic development in India. He also provides possible solutions for increasing economic efficiency.

Kar (2007) wrote an article on religion and the roots of India’s caste system for the New York Times, in which he reported on the origins of the caste system. He discussed what the Hindu scriptures say about caste as well as what the caste system actually turned out to be. The Gita, which is one of the Hindu scriptures, states that caste is not determined by birth but by behavior. However, today people’s castes are determined as soon as they are born signifying an outside influence on the modern day caste system.

With regards to Nepal and Sri Lanka, the literature on linking poverty and caste is very thin. Shrestha (2002) offers some insights on how Dalits in Nepal are discriminated against. Heitzman (1990) discusses the history of the caste system in Sri Lanka and how the Portuguese and the
British played a part in shaping it into what it is today in Sri Lanka. Heitzman also describes the impacts of caste on the lives of low caste citizens in Sri Lanka.

B.R. Ambedkar and his Egalitarian Revolution – Struggle for Human Rights. Events starting from March 1927. In this the evaluation have been made on various bases such as upon the revolution on egalitarian society and to provide the protection of human rights of an individual and society as a whole. This type of reservation is the basic reservation for the protection of human rights.

Keer, Dhananjay (1971) Dr. Ambedkar: Life and Mission. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan. In this mention may be made that the motive of Babasaheb was to eradicate the basic roots of the inhuman activities which was prevalent in the then society. So far as the mission of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is concerned it was all about to provide the reservation to down trodden people.

Jaffrelot, Christophe (2005). Dr Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste. It envisages that the Babasaheb was the pioneer of this mission. I.e, He always tried to make struggle against to untouchability and caste system which was a bad evil in the then and is yet prevalent in this society. To remove the system of untouchability reservation was necessary that was introduced by the Babasaheb.

Sukhadeo Thorat & Narender Kumar (2008). B.R. Ambedkar: perspectives on social exclusion and inclusive policies. This treatise mentions that the methodology of Dr B R Ambedkar was to make the society prosperous that is why he made long chase for the promulgation of reservation in the society.

- Dalmia, Vasudha; Sadana, Rashmi, eds. (2012). "The Politics of Caste Identity “So for this is concerned the mention may be made that reservation is necessary in the lower caste people because the people which are living in those sections are much more economically weak.
Jatava, D.R., (2001), Dynamics of Ambedkar Ideology. The ideology of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is very liberal i.e. he was a man of love, affection, zeal and zest. He always tried to solve the problems on the peaceful manner that is why he tried a lot for the lower class people to provide them reservation.

Prabhakar Joshi began writing a biography of Ambedkar in Sanskrit in 2008. In this summary was made about the whole reservation system because the life of Babasaheb is full of the facts which analyses the struggle against the system which is against to the humanity.

Joshi, Barbara R. Untouchable!: voices of the Dalit liberation movement. Minority. As the name mentions the Untouchables where helpless in various matters such as schooling and taking part in various matters in which other people used to they were demanding reservation.

Dalmia, Vasudha. (2012). "The Politics of Caste Identity". So for as the caste politics is concerned it is all about the peoples struggle in living a social and prosperous life. The system of caste politics is very on behalf of the poor and down trodden people.

Sanjay; Jaideva, Paramanshi, eds. (2004). "B.R. Ambedkar: Messiah of Dalits". This book mentions that the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was in real sense a pioneer of the Dalits because they reserved in various fields that is why they are now in a position to make compete of themselves towards the entire situation.

Gail Omvedt (1994) Has remarked that the advent of British rule has resulted in the loss and gain of certain case i.e. the Brahmins won and kshatria lost but there emerged a new class the exploited dalit proletariat. To kishwar (1991) cast has its benefits by providing a much needed protection for the mobile populars.

Battly (1996) Has identified the existence of certain features of cast system among muslim too, these features particularly according to her are not elaborately prescribed but are conducted in the lives of hindu caste system.
Dhareswar et al (1990) Reservation policy has since its inception been subject to influence debate and has become the bult of criticism and appreciation reservation policy is said to enhance the prestige of the conferring the status by gaining access to government employment. Merit is not ensured since several status and jobs are gained not by performance, but by factors like birth.